

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, JANUARY 22—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace; Temperature, max.
76; min. 63; Weather, fair and cool.

Established July 2, 1856

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 5.2375; Per
Ton, \$104.75. 88 Analysis Beets, 16s 11-2d; Per
Ton, \$110.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AWFUL CARNAGE REDDENS ST. PETERSBURG STREETS



PRIEST LEADING RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Troops Fire on Workmen's Procession Heading for Palace—1500 Killed and Wounded.

(CABLE SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22 (via San Francisco, 5:20 p. m. Sunday).—There has been a collision between the soldiers and the strikers. Fifteen hundred persons were killed and wounded. It is quiet tonight. The troops are bivouacked in the streets. Father Gapon, the workmen's leader, is among the wounded.

Evidently the belief of the striking workmen, stated in the Associated Press cablegram in the Sunday Advertiser, that sympathetic feeling on the part of the soldiers would prevent their firing on them, was misplaced confidence. It may be that overt action on the part of the mob, in attempting to make a demonstration before the Winter Palace, precipitated the tragedy. According to the news given yesterday morning the Government had guarded all gates and bridges to prevent the workmen from getting into the center of the city, while the strikers were preparing for a demonstration before the Winter Palace which they fondly hoped would result in the appearance of the Czar to listen to their grievances. Father Gapon was said to have declared that he would lead the workmen to the Palace. It appears he has been as good as his word, so far as the effort is concerned, and the fact that he was wounded indicates that his word of command was not "Go" but "Come."

RUSSIA'S CAPITAL UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The city is under martial law. Fifty thousand troops, commanded by Prince Vasilchikoff, are bivouacking in the streets.

RIOTERS ERECT BARRICADES.

The workmen have barricaded many streets.

EMPRESS DOWAGER SEEKS REFUGE.

The Empress Dowager has taken refuge at Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Czar is located.

THE WORKMEN ARMING.

It is reported that the workmen are arming. They have but few firearms and are improvising mechanical trade implements as weapons.

AN OMINOUS DECISION.

At a meeting of the leader it has been decided to continue the demonstration. It is feared that trouble will be renewed today.

DETAILS OF THE MASSACRE.

One hundred thousand workmen, headed by Father Gapon in his vestments and bearing a gold cross, endeavored to march to the Palace yesterday to present their grievances to the Czar personally.

SLAUGHTER OF PEOPLE.

The troops fired, killing and wounding fifteen hundred people. Women and children were among the victims.

ONE REGIMENT BALKED.

One regiment refused to fire. The sympathy of the middle class is with the workmen.

It is feared that the trouble will spread to other cities.

RUMORED DISAFFECTION OF TROOPS.

There are rumors that the troops are seriously disaffected.

GORKY'S STRONG COMMENT.

Maxime Gorky says revolution has been inaugurated. He declares that the Emperor's prestige has been shattered by the shedding of innocent blood, and that the battle must be fought to the bitter end.

Maxime Gorky, the famous Russian novelist, was born in Nizni Novgorod, March 14, 1868, and has resided there ever since. He was successively a painter of ikons, peddler of krass, scullery boy, gardener, watchman and baker's apprentice. He is the author of many books.

STEAMER ELDER SINKS.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 23.—The steamer Elder struck a rock and sunk near Goble. Crew and passengers were saved.

Goble is on the Columbia river near Hunters, Columbia county, Oregon, where the great transfer ferry carries the Northern Pacific trains across the river to Kalama in Washington.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Rouvier has formed a cabinet and will continue the policy of Combes.

TRANSPORTS WITH REGIMENTS WILL BEGIN STOPPING HERE

On and after February 1 a line of army transports will commence arriving en route to and from the Philippines. The transport Dix is expected here by Captain Humphrey, U. S. Depot Quartermaster, about February 1. The vessel is en route from Nagasaki and has about 2,000 tons of coal which will be discharged here for the use of the army transports.

On the same day the transport Sheridan is due from San Francisco, her date of sailing having been fixed for January 24. The Sheridan is carrying an immense amount of stores for the Philippines, including armament. She may carry a few passengers, but no troops, according to present advices.

The transport Logan is due from Manila about February 5, en route to San Francisco. She was to have sailed from Nagasaki yesterday. The transport is carrying the 23rd U. S. Infantry.

On February 9 the transport Sherman is due from San Francisco on the way to Manila. The vessel will transport the 21st U. S. Infantry.

From February until August there will be an interchange of regiments, those on the mainland going out for a three years' stay, relieving those now in the Philippines, whose triple-year terms in the tropics have expired.

WORDS OF WISDOM TO HONOLULU STUDENTS

Principal Horne of Kamehameha Delivers the Address for Students' Night at Central Union Church.

Yesterday evening was "students' night" at Central Union Church and the auditorium was crowded with the students of Oahu College, the Kamehameha schools, Kawaiahao Seminary and Mills Institute, as well as those of their friends who managed to squeeze inside the building. It was a sight to inspire any one. On the Ewa side sat the Kamehameha boys, dressed in their natty gray uniforms. In the center were the Kamehameha girls and the Kawaiahao girls, all in white. In the gallery were the Mills boys in blue uniform blouses and white duck trousers, while students of Oahu College occupied a large part of the Walkiki side of the church. The ushers were picked from the Punahou and Kamehameha boys and they did their work without a hitch. That the large audience of young people paid perfect attention throughout the address is something to be commended, as well as a splendid tribute to the powers of the speaker of the evening.

After the organ prelude the hymn, "Guide Me, O! Thou Great Jehovah," was sung by the congregation. This was followed by the anthem, "Protect Us Through the Coming Night," by Surshman, sung by the entire choir, led by Mrs. Otis. Then the Kamehameha boys sang "Consolation," by Dow, in a most beautiful manner. The scripture lesson was read by President A. M. Griffiths of Oahu College, who

also offered prayer. During the taking of the offering Mr. J. Hastings Howland sang a bass solo, "Trusting in Thee," by Coverly. After the singing of the hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" by the congregation Rev. Dr. Kincaid spoke of the origin of the annual "Students' Night," this being the third observance, and concluded by introducing the speaker of the evening, President Perley L. Horne of the Kamehameha schools.

THE ADDRESS.

President Horne is an excellent speaker and was at his best last night. His address was not flowery and oratorical, but contained a world of common sense, being well suited to his audience. It was a practical talk, yet the speaker painted several word pictures that were very eloquent. He began by speaking of the tremendous possibilities that lay in the audience before him and spoke of the great achievements of Island men and of young men and women everywhere. Marconi and other great inventors were young men when they made their greatest discoveries. Young men are fighting the present war in the East and it was men between the ages of 18 and 25 who bore the brunt of the war of the rebellion. Continuing, he said in part:

"Young men are needed to fight the battles of everyday life. The world is developing rapidly, things that are new

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KAHAUHIKI MILITARY POST FUNDS MUST BE USED SOON

Capt. Humphrey, U. S. Depot Quartermaster at Honolulu, Hoped That Erection of Buildings Would be Commenced January 1.

Before the end of June this year the military reservation at Kahauiki, near Moanalua, may show the beginnings of the new army post for which plans and specifications have already been drawn. There is a congressional appropriation of \$173,000 in round numbers to be applied to the erection of the necessary buildings to house two battalions of coast artillery or infantry.

This amount must be expended or contracted for before June 30, or else it will be returned to the treasury of the United States.

Captain Humphrey, U. S. Depot Quartermaster here, states that he expects to hear from Washington at any time in connection with the proposed buildings. The grounds have been fully surveyed and the authorities at Washington have been at work on them. Captain Humphrey expected to commence work by January 1, but delays at Washington have retarded the commencement of the work here.

The amount appropriated for beginning the military post is comparatively small, and before the post is finished many more hundreds of thousands of dollars may have to be expended. The buildings, for the main part, are to be constructed of wood. Contractors on the job will have to figure closely on lumber and it is possible that the fortunate contractor may have to charter several schooners to bring the material here from the coast in order to obtain it direct, and therefore the lowest possible prices.

There is some speculation as to what name will be given the new post. Army posts throughout the United States mainland, that is the old ones before the Spanish war, were named after men who figured more or less prominently in previous wars, as for instance, Forts D. A. Russell, Sheridan, Myer, Moultrie, Custer, Steele, etc. Since the Spanish war several posts have been named after generals and admirals, as Camp Alger and Camp Merritt. In the Philippines the military camps are generally named after officers who lost their lives there, as Camps Stotsenburg, Lawton, Gregg. Camp Dewey was named there as a military camp but somewhat against the wishes of the soldiers, who desired only military designations, not naval.

It is said that a movement was on to name the new post after some notable warrior of Hawaii, notably King Kamehameha. This is believed not to be in line with the general method of post designations, and it may possibly be named for one of the generals passing through Honolulu en route to Manila with the first expeditions. In this category are General Anderson, who commanded the first expedition, and following him were Generals Merritt, Greene, Otis, MacArthur, Bell and Funston.